

A DEAD ISSUE.

NO TARIFF BILL AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Randall appear in the House in the hour of the session of the House of Representatives on the 24th of June, 1886.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—[Special.]—After their delightful family quarrel, the democrats came into the house this morning in a remarkably good humor. Mr. Randall stood firmly by Mr. Morrison in pressing his resolution for a change of the rules so far as relates to pension cases. No traces of the bickering of yesterday were discernible. The republicans carried out their threat to filibuster in order to defeat the Morrison resolution. The whole day was consumed by dilatory motions and calls of the house. It is evident that the resolution cannot pass as the republicans are united against it and Mr. Morrison would resort to any expedient to defeat it. Mr. Morrison looked weary this afternoon and will probably give up the fight tomorrow. In the discussion the democrats have had a decided advantage. They have shown up the hypocritical demagoguery of the republicans in posing as the only friend of the soldierly element and have made a good hit by declaring in favor of an income tax to raise the money to pay pensions. It was thought last night that the incidental discussion of the differences of the democrats in the house on the tariff would force the introduction of the question at this session in some shape or other. Tonight the outlook is different. Mr. Randall has a tariff bill ready which materially reduces internal revenue taxes, but the Morrison men would never consent to its consideration, and would vote with most of the republicans against it. The New York Tribune today warns Mr. Randall that he may expect an organized republican opposition to his bill, and advises him not to disturb Mr. Morrison's monopoly of defeat on this question. The tariff is a dead issue for this session. The low tariff element in congress is becoming more aggressive than I have ever seen it.

One of its movements is the presentation of Speaker Carlisle for a place on the national ticket. Realizing that his presidential chances are too thin to be materialized, his backers are now suggesting him as the man for the second place on the ticket in 1888. Mr. Wilcox, of Texas, one of the Carlisle boomers, said a day or two ago:

"Mr. Cleveland will beat everybody in 1888. Public opinion is in his favor and no one can beat him. If the election occurred this fall he would be elected by an immense majority. Machine politicians can't succeed in a fight against well defined public sentiment. With Mr. Carlisle as second on the ticket, they could get the largest majority ever given to any ticket."

There is considerable talk of this sort among the democrats of the house. It seems to be acknowledged on all sides that the turn of the tide is towards Mr. Cleveland's renomination, but the Carlisle movement is not yet considered very formidable.

ALL TROUBLE ABOUT THE ATLANTA BARRACKS may be considered settled. Colonel Hammond today obtained the consent of the secretary of war and General Sheridan that the buildings shall be made of brick.

PERSONAL.

Among the Georgians here are Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Hugh Colquhoun, Lew Hutzler, Elijah Brown and Martin Ammons, of Atlanta. Bill Jones, of Conyers, and Dennis Murphy, of Savannah.

Mr. Hilliard called on the president today and had a pleasant interview with him.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

The session of the Senate on the 23rd of June was held at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the senate Mr. Frye introduced a bill to amend laws relating to the inspection of steam vessels. The bill provides for payment out of the treasury of the expenses of steamboat inspectors.

Mr. Frye said the bill was in answer to a recommendation of the president. The vessel owners of the country, Mr. Frye added, were under obligation to the president for his approval of the shipping bill, and his recommendation for supplementary legislation to provide for the expenses of steamboat inspectors, Congress ought at once to provide that legislation.

The bill passed without debate.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. George for reference to the committee on judiciary were referred, directing that committee to report a bill for the repeal of all laws which the United States supreme court has declared unconstitutional, and providing for a general digest or index of the statutes of the United States, including those of the present congress.

Mr. Hawley's motion was then taken up to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the bill prohibiting members of congress from acting as attorneys of land-grant railroads.

Mr. Beck resumed the appointment of Messrs. Belmont and Cass to the conference on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck read the Mitchell amendment proposing to forbid members of congress from doing law business for men who were managers of banks, or importers of foreign goods, or manufacturers of butter, olives, tobacco or whisky. "If that is not taking a look at creation!" exclaimed Mr. Beck. He deprecated that sort of amendment, but added that he had often heard the fable of the olive given to all the forces by a law which had been cut off. That advice was that they should all have their tails cut off, because his had been cut off. He thought the fable illustrated the case of this amendment.

In reply to the reference by Mr. Beck to the published report that Mr. Mitchell was attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad company, Mr. Mitchell said, with some warmth, that he was attorney of no railroad. He desired the senator from Kentucky (Beck) to understand that he (Mitchell) had never while in the senate been employed by any railroad company to argue any case in court or out. He was not now, and never had been for over a year, the attorney of any corporation whatever. He was representing no corporation here. If the bill were to be passed on the idea that every member of congress who was a lawyer was dishonest, with a view of making him honest, then the bill should be made to include matters indicated in Mr. Mitchell's suggested amendment.

Mr. Call did not dispute Mr. Beck's devotion to the public interest, but regarded the bill as most hurtful to the interests of the country and to the character of the senate. It would result in holding senators responsible, not to the senate but to a judge of a United States court. A dozen senators here for over a year, thought before two-thirds of the senate could. The people of Florida had once elected a majority of democrats to their legislature. How did the republicans overcome that majority? By getting a United States judge to order the

THE FRENCH EXILES.

PASSAGE OF THE EXPULSION BILL BY THE SENATE.

The Orleans Princes Preparing to Leave the Country. Expressions of Sympathy for Them—The Count of Paris to Issue a Manifesto—A Demonstration on Victor's Going.

PARIS, June 23.—The government, at four o'clock this afternoon, will issue a decree expelling the French princes from the country. The princes will leave France tonight.

A number of the royalist senators and deputies have gone to Chateau d'Eu to condole with the count of Paris.

The police have been ordered to arrest all persons who make noisy loyalist demonstrations in Paris or elsewhere, on the occasion of the departure of the expelled princes. Count Faucher de Careil, ambassador to the Austrian court, has resigned in protest against the action of his government in expelling the French princes. It is believed that M. Waddington, French ambassador to the court of St. James, will resign in consequence of the expulsion of the princes. His resignation is momentarily expected. The royalist press pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill the forerunner of the downfall of the republic.

Moderate republican papers generally criticize the measure. The newspapers of the day urge the government to discard the demand of the unreconcilables and radicals, and they demand a firmer republican policy.

The count and countess of Paris and their son, Prince Louis Philippe, after receiving their friends tomorrow will embark at Trepout in the afternoon.

One thousand persons called at Chateau d'Eu today and inscribed their names in a book. The Count de Paris shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his thanks. The count's manifesto will be issued on Friday. Prince Napoleon (Duke of Nemours) is going to Brussels. Neither, it is thought, will publish a manifesto. Prince Victor's adherents, it is said, will make a demonstration at the railway station when he takes his departure.

Prince Napoleon started for Geneva this evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station, where a large concourse of people had assembled. No demonstration, however, was attempted. Prince Victor, at a reception before starting for Brussels, said:

"Do not expect a vain protest from me. The people sometimes take it upon itself to open its doors to an exile. I remain the representative of the empire as Napoleon constituted it. I favor firm authority, the equality of all citizens and respect for all creeds. I assure that whatever call duty may make, I shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the democracy and my name, Au Revoir."

Prince Victor attracted very little attention on his arrival in Brussels.

The train bearing the party left the station amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Au Revoir" and shouts of "Vive la Republique." There was some hissing. Several persons were arrested. The count of Paris, his son and suite will arrive at Turnbridge Wells, England, on Friday, and will take up their residence there. The count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchial programme.

The members of the house of Bonaparte affected immediately or prospectively by the vote of the French chamber are:

Prince Napoleon (Duke of Nemours), Prince Louis and Prince Marie.

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SWITCHMEN STOP WORK.

Another Great Strike Threatened in Chicago—The Lake Shore in Trouble Again.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Sixty-six of the switchmen employed by the Lake Shore road, in Forty-Third street yards went on a strike this afternoon by order of the union. Business is practically at a standstill. Matters at issue between the road and the switchmen have apparently been satisfactorily settled half a dozen times within the last few days, but are in bad shape again. Just how bad it is difficult to find out. At the stock yards dressed beefshippers were all notified that trouble was pending, and they had best send their goods east by some other line.

A heavy shipper who wanted to make arrangements to send some goods east tomorrow, was advised to try some other route, as the switchmen were on strike. The shipper was expecting his men to go out. The result of the settlement now in the terms of settlement made two months ago on the occasion of that strike. The settlement was made by the interference of Sheriff Hancock and County Commissioner McCreary. The company now holds that its managers did not make the promises which the men have supposed, but consented only that the strikers should return to work. About that time sixty-six men quit work. The committee, which had been in session down town during the greater part of the forenoon, decided to order the men to go on with their work. Messengers were drafted and sent to all stations. Forty-third street, for some reason, the crews either did not receive their messages, or did not understand them, and all but two crews quit work. At that point the men kept on at work. The switching engines at the stock yards ran round and gave notice to the different crews there and they began to work. About 200 people are on the committee and officials could not understand this. It was assumed, however, that these men had not got their message to go on with their work or else did not understand it. They were told that the men at Forty-third street had certainly gone on strike. He could not explain it for it was contrary to the agreement made by the committee.

OVER 200 PEOPLE POISONED.

Sandwiches Make Sad Havoc at a German Picnic in Jersey.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A German festival was held at Petersville, Hunterdon county, N. J., on Thursday last. About 200 people attended. Shortly after they had retired to their homes over 200 of them were taken violently ill with cramps. It was apparent that something eaten at the picnic had contained poison, as an investigation was ordered, and has been going on for several days.

Yesterday, some of the sandwiches that had been left after the feast in the woods were examined, and it was alleged last night that large quantities of poison had been discovered in the meat with which they were made. The meat was bought at the only grocery store that the village boasts. It had been packed away in a barrel, and it is supposed the barrel in which the cans had been sealed communicated poison to the meat.

There is no certainty, however, that the meat is alone responsible for the wholesale poisoning, as many people who say they eat of strawberries only were attacked severely. Others who ate ice cream say they felt the effect of the poison also, and it is thought possible that the workmen in the factory of strawberries only were attacked severely. Others who ate ice cream say they felt the effect of the poison also, and it is thought possible that the workmen in the factory of strawberries only were attacked severely. Others who ate ice cream say they felt the effect of the poison also, and it is thought possible that the workmen in the factory of strawberries only were attacked severely.

One hundred and seventy-five persons are still under treatment by a physician. So far none of the cases have proved fatal, and it is thought that all the sufferers are out of danger. A further investigation will be made and the remaining portion of the meat will be analyzed. The case is being treated as a poisoning by a physician. So far none of the cases have proved fatal, and it is thought that all the sufferers are out of danger. A further investigation will be made and the remaining portion of the meat will be analyzed.

Petersville is so small a village that it has no telegraph office, and it is some distance from the railroad, which accounts for the news not being known earlier.

A BOYCOTTER IN TROUBLE.

Paul Wilzig Found Guilty of Interfering With a Music Hall.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Paul Wilzig, a member of a music club, has been on the verge for a day or two on a charge of boycotting. This music hall and extorting from its proprietor \$1,000 as a so-called "fine." The trial ended this evening. Wilzig himself was put in prison, but it is possible that the interest of his lawyer he explained his understanding of the boycott to be "an organization that quietly and peacefully refrains from dealing with a man in business." During the trial the witnesses interrupted the proceedings to ask that Michael O'Leary, who was indicted with Wilzig, be arrested on the charge of abandoning his wife. O'Leary was sent to the house. In his charge, Judge Barrett said, "I have no objection to the jury finding efforts to better their condition, and he was sorry to see among some of them a tendency to lawlessness. He advised labor organizations to appoint committees to see the law to consult the best lawyers. His honor said that when the law was transgressed, the transgressors must suffer. It was perfectly lawful for men to advise their friends not to work for so long, as to them not to patronize certain establishments, but it was different when an organized body of men did the same thing in a formal manner, like distributing of circulars in front of a man's place of business. After a refusal of half an hour the jury found the defendant guilty.

Judge Barrett said he would not pronounce sentence until some disposition was made of the cases against the other prisoners. The highest penalty for this offense is five years.

THE PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

Building Operations in Pittsburgh Suspended—The Cause of Complaint.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—The plasterers of this city, some five hundred in number, have gone on a strike. They will close their building operations for some time, unless the trouble is settled. All houses that were begun in the spring are completed with the exception of plastering. The plasterers struck on May 1, when their demands of eight hours per day and \$16 per week were granted. The employers signed a scale agreeing to pay this rate for one year. This agreement was violated yesterday, and a strike was the result. The contractors' union have filed a new scale which stipulates that ten hours constitute a day's work at thirty cents an hour. At this rate it is asserted the men would earn more money, but they positively refuse to work more than eight hours per day.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REFUSE TO GIVE THEIR QUOTATIONS TO OTHERS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—There was great animation about the stock exchange today. The list of the stock exchange went forth that the business of certain companies in furnishing their quotations to bucket shops must be stopped.

Indicators were removed from the exchange. The exchanges have determined to leave nothing undone to break up the service of their quotations, either directly by tickers, or surreptitiously.

VESELS OVERDUE.

LONDON, June 23.—The British bark Jessie Douglas, Captain Wilkinson, from Mobile February 24, for Liverpool, and the Russian bark Vidal, Captain Skjold, February 12th, from Mobile and from Havre, have not arrived and are given up for lost.

T. P. A.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE.

The Travelers' Protective Association of the United States Gathered in Annual Meeting—Showing the Work of the Association and the Work of the Body.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the fifth annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States assembled in Baltimore. The national board of directors held a meeting today, preliminary to the opening of the convention, and transacted much important business in the arrangement of reports of officers and committees for the past year, and arranging for the work of the convention.

The Travelers' Protective association is composed of that useful body of citizens known as "drummers" and grew out of a necessity.

Oliver Perry Pindell, President of the National Travelers' Protective Association.

Oliver Perry Pindell was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1846. He made his first trip in 1867 for Robinson & Co., of his native city, manufacturers of wagons, buggies, etc., continuing with them for nine years. Then for eight years he represented the Jackson wagon company. He is at present with Charles T. Baker, Philadelphia. He is one of the successful traveling men of the United States, and a gentleman who well deserves the respect and confidence of his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was unanimously elected president of the Travelers' Protective association of the United States in 1885, which position he has ably filled.

THE T. P. A. was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on the 24th of June 1858. One Sunday, the 20th of March, 1858, there were twenty-four commercial travelers Sundaying at Lima, and, talking over the matter of protective associations, they decided that the "traveler" was entitled to protection from the railroads, hotels and unjust laws. This talk formed into a meeting which was held a few weeks later at Bellefontaine and an organization was then established. The number to join the association then formed was small, but when the first annual meeting was held they had 389. At the second meeting the number reached 1,058, and at the third there were 4,604 on the list. Now there are over 15,000 members, and the new ones are coming in all the time.

The first convention was held in Sandusky in 1862, soon after the organization of the association. In June, 1885, the convention was held in Indianapolis; in 1884, in Detroit, Michigan; in 1885, in Buffalo, N. Y.; and the convention this year will be held in Baltimore, June 24th, 25th and 26th.

At the holding of the convention last year in Buffalo, the matter of dividing into state divisions was introduced, and resulted in each state having a division of its own. These state divisions are not sub-divided as the national division, but it is possible that the interest of the entire division is at stake, but the Dayton "boys" get considerable comfort out of it, nevertheless.

The organization was of slow growth in the beginning, but it has augmented its strength with wonderful rapidity within the past two years until now it numbers

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND MEMBERS.

With branch organizations—state divisions—in nearly every state in the union, and is fast becoming a powerful factor in its chosen field.

The objects of the T. P. A. are to bring about a better understanding of the persons engaged as commercial travelers, and to secure by legislative enactment the

THE CONSTITUTION

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STORES OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STALLS IN
THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
EXTRACTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE
ALL PAYMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 24, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and
Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.
m.: Generally fair weather;
nearly stationary temperature.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina
and South Carolina: Local rains, followed
by fair weather; stationary temperature; variable
winds, generally southerly.

Tennessee: Local rains, followed by fair
weather; stationary temperature, variable
winds.

The leaders of the two wings of democracy
in the house of representatives—Messrs.
Morrison and Randall—appeared on the
floor of the house yesterday, in a good
humor, notwithstanding their heated argument
of the day before on the tariff.

Trouble among railroads and their employes
has been renewed in the west, and
gives promise of another great strike like
that of last May. The switchmen on the
Lake Shore road went on a strike yesterday,
and a blockade of freight on that line is the
result.

Over two hundred people were poisoned
by eating ice cream at a picnic near New
York, recently, and six of them will probably
die. Whether the poison was caused by
the lining of the freezers, or by arsenic put
in the cream by some evil person, is not
yet known.

The bill ordering the expulsion of the
Orleans princes from France is a law. The
Count of Paris, Prince Napoleon and Prince
Victor, left for their several destinations
last night. The count goes to England,
Prince Napoleon to Switzerland, and Prince
Victor to Belgium.

We regret to see that the Macon Telegraph
did not print that table on yesterday. We
do not usually consider it our duty to
interfere with the conduct of other newspapers,
but the Telegraph is under direct
pledge to its readers to print that table every
day, and it had so much fun printing it for
a while that it ought to keep it up now, even
though it is a little weary on its sensibilities.
Trot out the table.

Today's Elections.

Two counties select delegates today,
Oconee and Twiggs. They are both Bacon
counties, and are called for this unusual day
by the Bacon men for the purpose of getting
their votes in, in the hope of effecting Saturday's
primaries.

Of course it will be mass meetings in both
counties. That is the Bacon schedule. In
Oconee the meeting had been called for July,
but the Bacon crowd got together and deter-
mined to rescind the first call for the meet-
ing, and have the date shortened up to June
24th. This was done by the chairman of the
county committee. In Twiggs county it was
even worse than that. The Bacon commit-
tee not only called the mass meeting, but
called it on an unusual day, giving only
seven days in which to circulate the notice,
and called it to meet not at the county site,
but at an old corn patch six miles away from
the county town. The aforesaid corn patch
is in a strong Bacon neighborhood, and re-
mote from Gordon's strongholds in the
county. There is much indignation among
the people of Twiggs, but it will hardly take
definite shape in 15 short a time.

The votes of both Oconee and Twiggs will,
therefore, be cast for Bacon today,
and will be paraded in the
Bacon paper tomorrow in the
hopes of influencing the nineteen counties
that select delegates on Saturday. We should
not be surprised if they did not encourage
the Macon Telegraph to bring its little table
to the front once more, and give it one more
sneering in its columns. If it should do this,
all those who want to see the Telegraph's
table had better look at it close, for it will
be very probably its last appearance in public
this season. With Oconee and Twiggs today,
and Effingham on Saturday, Major Bacon
has produced about the last counties that he
can handle as he pleases.

Business Prospects.

Undoubtedly there is a better feeling
throughout the business world. The predictions
made by the commercial agencies and
trade journals, during the past few weeks,
have been verified. Everywhere there is a
buoyant confidence that speaks well for the
future.

The stock market is rising. Investments
are being made in lines that investors would
not touch a few months ago. There is a
marked increase in the movement of mer-
chandise. Up to this date one-fifth more
shoes have been sold; the cotton mills have
taken one-eighth more cotton and our blast
furnaces are turning out about a fourth more
pig iron than the figures of last year show
for the same period.

It is settled that the present year's har-
vest will exceed those of last year, and
there is no fear of a lower market for them.
Altogether, it is admitted that general busi-
ness has improved. Money is more abun-
dant and easier. The prospect of good times
has revived the energies of the people and
both capital and labor show a disposition to
put in their besticks and pull together.

Old Georgia and an Old Georgian.

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, whose
literary work, illustrative of various phases
of Georgia life, has made him famous in this
country as well as in Europe, has returned
to his native state on a visit. He
will be most heartily welcomed by all who
know him, and his acquaintance includes
all of the old and many of the new genera-
tion.

The fact that Colonel Johnston's literary
work has had what may be called compara-
tively recent recognition is due not less to
his own modesty than to the fact that the

unique phases of Georgia life which his art
has embodied have been regarded as humor-
ous exaggerations. These phases being, we
may say, caviare to the general reader. He
had the ear and the sympathy of the public
long before he attracted the attention of the
critics, but this was due in part to the fact
that he chose, as vehicles for his stories, pe-
riodicals that were more or less provincial and
sectional in their character.

Colonel Johnston is no longer young, but
his art has the freshness of youth, as well as
the certitude of age, so to say. It is, indeed,
inimitable. No other writer has so truly
touched the core of the matter; no other
writer has given us clearer and deeper
glimpses of the old Georgia that was.

It is to be hoped that while Colonel John-
ston is in Georgia he may be prevailed on to
deliver in Atlanta a lecture on old Georgia
and Georgians. We are sure that no com-
munity in the state would appreciate it
more, and we are sure that Atlanta would
make him welcome. Colonel Johnston
somewhat substantial if her people could
have an opportunity to hear him tell about
those who lived before us, whether they be
creatures of fact or fancy.

The Morrison Programme.

The Courier-Journal, whose editor was
hustled off the floor of the house of repre-
sentatives because he was lobbying for the
whisky ring, is in a state of inflammation
over the defeat of Morrison's perpendicular
tariff bill. According to this celebrated
free trade authority, the democrats who
voted against Mr. Morrison's "record" bill
are traitors and scoundrels, while the news-
papers that applaud them are edited by
hypocrites, liars and idiots. Such expres-
sions and epithets as these, ought to have
great weight in advancing the cause of free
trade; but it is doubtful if the people appre-
ciate them at their full worth. They are
even less effective than the stale theories
that the free traders advance when they are
engaged in airing their whims.

We are now informed by Mr. Watterson's
paper that every democrat who is not a free
trader is to be driven out of the party and
made to take his place in the republican
ranks. Free trade is to be the test of demo-
cratic fealty, and only those are to be known
as "loyal" democrats who will submit to be
led about by the western agents of the
whisky ring. Mr. Morrison and the Courier-
Journal are to draw the line right here, and
democrats who refuse to endorse Mr. Morri-
son's schemes, are to be seized by the scruff
of the neck and the shack of the breeches,
and fired through the back door.

This is the programme outlined by Mr.
Watterson's powerful paper, and we presume
an attempt will be made to carry it out, for
it is understood that Mr. Morrison is seri-
ously horrified because any number of demo-
crats have had the temerity to oppose
him in his tariff schemes. We may say,
however, that the democrats who have had
the good sense to oppose the crude scheme
invented by Mr. Morrison, are not likely to
do any considerable dodging when that gen-
tleman concludes to crack his free trade
whip. Whatever control he may have over
individual congressmen, he will discover,
whenever he begins to read democrats out of
the party, that he is a very small man, in-
deed.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Morrison is a very
small man, petulant, intolerant and whimsi-
cal. In this whole tariff business, he has
shown his utter lack of statesmanship, and
an unreasonable egotism, unpardonable in a
public man who assumes to be a leader. He
has set himself up as the prophet of free
trade, and the projector of democratic tariff
reforms, and has held himself ready to an-
nihilate all opposition; and just at present, his
organ, Mr. Watterson's paper, proposes to
give all the opponents of free trade letters
of dismissal from the democratic party.

Strange to relate, however, Mr. Morrison,
his friends and his organs, are prepared to
admit—have admitted, in fact—that in spite
of his tremendous and tragic attitude on the
subject of free trade, Mr. Morrison has had
no hope of succeeding in any of his remark-
able schemes. He has been working, not in
the interest of tariff reform, but for the pur-
pose of "making a record."

Look at the situation. Observe the won-
derful patriotism of the man! At a time
when the entire democratic party ought to
be engaged in a united effort to secure com-
plete control of the government, in order
that its principles may be carried out by an
administration and a congress in thorough
harmony with each other, here is Mr. Mor-
rison capering around and denouncing his
tariff schemes in the air, and swearing that
democrats who can not conscientiously sup-
port them, shall be branded as traitors. This
is patriotism and statesmanship with a ven-
geance. We do not hesitate to say that if
THE CONSTITUTION believed in the free-trade
vagaries of Mr. Morrison it would be very
far from endorsing his attitude as a tariff
reformer. Behind such a movement as this
there should at least be reason, judgment
and common sense; but none of these quali-
ties have been displayed by Mr. Morrison.

It is to be supposed that the New York
democrats who voted against the Morrison
bill know the desires of their constituents
much better than Mr. Morrison can know
them; but under the whisky ring programme
these democratic congressmen and the hun-
dred thousand democrats they represent in
New York state are to be branded as traitors
and driven out of the party.

Surely such a display of folly has never
been seen since the world began.

Superior to His Environment.

Edwin P. Whipple, the Boston man of let-
ters whose death was announced a few days
ago, proved by his career that there is more
in the man than there is in his environment.
In other words, his success showed that man
is not necessarily the creature of circum-
stances.

Everything was against Whipple. He
was a fragile man. He was poor. He had
to leave school at an early age and accept a
clerkship. Yet he lived to a good old age,
accumulated a competency, and made him-
self one of the famous literary men of the
time. The tolling clerk, who had never
crossed the threshold of a college, was able
at twenty-four to publish an essay on Ma-
caulay so justly critical and brilliant as to
place the young writer in the front rank
of our reviewers. For forty years he continued
to discuss literature, men, manners and
morals, at once instructing and delighting
two generations of readers.

No one ever called this man a genius. Ad-
versity clouded his earlier years. Such
education as he had to start with was ob-
tained in the common schools. Yet under

all these disadvantages he made himself one
of the best representatives of Boston's best
culture. His success was entirely due to
intelligence, persevering hard work. Such a
career shows that no young man need make
his lack of a higher education an excuse for
languishing at the tail end of the pro-
cession. In this age of cheap literature
the youth who starts out with a common
school education has it in his power to work
his way upward to the loftiest intellectual
heights. Too many of the rising genera-
tion are ready to adopt the dictum of super-
ficial pessimists that no man can rise su-
perior to his environment. To all such we
commend Whipple's example. It is full of
encouragement.

Free Speech in the North.

We find a queer story told in a paragraph
in one of our exchanges. Sometime ago a
young southerner was invited to address the
public schools of a western town on the
"New South." He entered fully into the
spirit of the occasion, and was careful to say
nothing that would offend his hearers. He
discussed past and present issues in a manly
way, and uttered no disloyal sentiment.
He wasted his time and labor. Men mis-
construed his speech. They were deter-
mined to twist and distort its meaning. At
a meeting of a grand army post the address
was abused and denounced. The unfortu-
nate orator found that it was not safe to walk
the streets. One man actually insulted him
in public, and warned him to keep his
"free sentiments" to himself. He then
hurled a stone at the southerner, who prob-
ably saved his life by a timely dodge. This
was not all of it. The man so brutally
slandered consulted citizens, and among them
lawyers, with a view to seeking legal red-
ress. He was advised to let the matter drop
on account of the bitter feeling against him.
Let it be recollected that this outrage oc-
curred among a people who are always howl-
ing for law and order and free speech. No
comment is needed. The incident speaks
for itself.

He Proved Too Much.

Sometimes a good case is ruined by prov-
ing too much. This was illustrated, the
other day, in Chicago.

At a meeting of ministers the Rev. Mr.
Ayers read a long paper in which he argued
that the coming Christian would not use to-
bacco. He made many strong points and
impressed his audience. Unfortunately he
said in conclusion that even cannibals had
sense enough not to eat tobaccoized flesh.
They never devoured smokers and chewers.

When this climax was reached a smile
rippled over the upturned faces of the minis-
ters. Finally one of the brethren took the
matter up. He said that he had been in
doubt until he heard the story about the
cannibals. If it was a man's duty in times
of peace to prepare for war, it was just as
much his duty to guard himself against
cannibals. The exigencies of missionary
work or business might at any time require
a man to visit Africa or Patagonia. He
would run the risk of falling in with can-
nibals. If the tobacco habit would save him
from being eaten, it might also save his life.

Perhaps the savages would not think it
worth while to kill a man who was worth-
less as a result of tobacco. As a matter of
precaution, therefore, he thought it would
be wise to stick to tobacco.

The meeting broke up in hilarious disor-
der. Brother Ayers walked off by himself.
The others remained behind to light their
cigars. They were resolved to lose no time
in heading off the cannibals.

REV. WALDO MESSAROS, the famous pulpit
orator who last year established the north-
western Independent church in Philadelphia,
is involved in an ugly scandal. He has been
held in a bond of \$2,000 for his appearance to
answer a charge of indecent assault upon
Mrs. C. W. Coulston, wife of a senior member
of the firm of C. W. Coulston & Co., furniture
dealers. Mr. Coulston has been a member
of the church over which Messaros pre-
sides. Messaros is a wonderful man. His
father was a Greek and the young preacher was
born near Lepanto, Greece, in 1852. He has
traveled extensively, is highly educated and
is a remarkably fluent and graceful speaker.
In 1872 he made a horseback tour of the south.
The trip occupied a year and one month. Mr.
Coulston is a tall, slender woman, of attractive
appearance and a very earnest manner. She
says her pastor has lately made many im-
proper proposals to her, among others that
she should elope to New York with him. She
refused, and at last told her husband of what
the preacher had attempted. Mr. and Mrs.
Coulston united in asking that they be granted
letters of dismission from the church. The
three-day pastor refused. He called
at the Coulston home Monday to talk the
matter over and while there the alleged as-
sault took place. Mrs. Coulston screamed and
her husband and two friends rushed into the
parlor and a general fight occurred in which
Coulston was worsted. The warrant for Mes-
saros was then sworn out. He stood up in
court and said the whole thing was a trap
concocted for his ruin, and protested that
he was innocent of every charge brought by
Mrs. Coulston. He has many friends who
believe his statement. This is not the first
time Messaros has been in trouble, but heretofore
he has always been able to prove himself
innocent of charges preferred. Messaros will
not preach any more until he is cleared.
He says he does not believe in turning
God's house into a theater for the vulgar
and curious. The Ladies' Aid society of
the church has erased Mrs. Coulston's name
from the list of society members. It is said
there is a witness, not yet known, to the
Coulstons, who will testify that the preacher
made no assault on the lady. The case is
being the deepest possible interest in Phila-
delphia.

THERE must be something truly great about
Mr. Morrison, after all. While he sounds like
little tin whistle nearly all the southern con-
gressmen rush up and catch hold of his coat-
tails. This shows ability. It is to be hoped
that Mr. Morrison has ability enough to take
care of all the southern congressmen.

THERE are a great many free traders in the
republican ranks, but they are not driven out
of the ranks. This is probably because there
is no powerful Mr. Morrison in the republican
party. Under all the circumstances, the re-
publican party is to be congratulated.

THERE is a sad story from Baltimore. Mrs.
Minnie C. Ashworth is the wife of a soldier in
the United States army. Her husband is with
his regiment. His wife went from Alabama
to Baltimore, and worked in a packing house.
Her seven-months-old child sickened and died,
and while the little corpse lay on a pillow,
there came an order for the mother to pay up
her rent or vacate her room. She had no
money. Accordingly she was ejected. Taking
up the little form and pressing it to her breast,
she stepped into the street and trudged con-
siderable distance to the office of the board of

health. There she sank down and burst into
tears. As soon as she could tell her story she
was sent to a benevolent priest, who provided
shelter, and the little child was buried in the
parish cemetery. The baby's name was
Robert Lee Ashworth.

THE most diabolical boys in this country, so
far as known, live in the town of White
Plains, New York. About a mile and a half
from that town stands an old fashioned house,
two and a half stories high. It has a large
yard filled with shrubbery, and around the
place are many fruit trees and a tract of fifty
acres of fine land. The old house was a sort
of cloister. It was once the property of Wash-
ington Tompkins, brother of a man who was
years ago governor of New York. The property
was left by him to his five daughters, who
lived old maids and kept men at a distance. One
of three of the old maids passed away, leaving
Miss Mary and Harriet to occupy the old house.
They keep no servants, but a small
boy, called William, and a girl, called Mary,
do all the housework and the cooking. The
old ladies were credited with having vast
amounts of gold but no one dared to dis-
turb them, either by burglaries or love-mak-
ing. A few days ago several bad boys raided
the orchard and henry and left devastation
in their wake, but the old ladies never com-
plained. A day or two ago four boys returned,
asked for something to eat and when they
were refused, they threatened to burn the
house down. The old ladies called for the
police, but they were not there. The boys
assaulted the old ladies and committed
brutal outrages. Afterward they ransacked
the house and carried off various articles
and some money. The boys have been ar-
rested.

FIVE years ago, Benjamin Disraeli, of
Brooklyn, married a beautiful girl, but soon
found a system of cruel treatment which the
wife bore patiently for three years. She then
quit Disraeli, and he has lately decided to get
a divorce. As he had no grounds for such a pro-
ceeding he set out to get some. Detectives
were employed to shadow the poor woman and
everywhere she ventured the eyes of the spo-
tting public were turned upon her. The knowl-
edge that she was watched worked upon her
mind, and at last her reason was threaten-
ed. Then her husband sued for divorce
and as one of the grounds alleged a
violation of the marriage vows. When Mrs.
Disraeli read that charge she was shocked
beyond her powers of endurance. Snatching
a pair of scissors she plunged the blades into
her throat. She screamed and her sister rushed
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upon her mind, and at last her reason was threaten-
ed. Then her husband sued for divorce
and as one of the grounds alleged a
violation of the marriage vows. When Mrs.
Disraeli read that charge she was shocked
beyond her powers of endurance. Snatching
a pair of scissors she plunged the blades into
her throat. She screamed and her sister rushed
into the room. Mrs. Disraeli was writ-
ing in convulsions on the floor and mally
tearing at her throat with her hands. In her
right hand she clutched the scissors. Blood
was pouring from her throat. At the sight
the sister aided her shrieks, and the other in-
mates of the house were quickly alarmed.
Doctors were called and Mrs. Disraeli was
placed in a room where she was attended by
nurses dressed in white. She grew nervous.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.		NORTH ATLANTIC R. R.	
Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.	Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.	Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.	Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.
Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.	Day Express from Savannah	Day Express North, E. & West No. 14 12:15 p.m.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

Money easy. New York exchange buying at par; selling at 1/2 premium.

NEW YORK STOCKS.		NEW YORK STOCKS.	
U. S. Bonds, 1891	108 1/2	U. S. Bonds, 1891	108 1/2
U. S. Bonds, 1892	108 1/2	U. S. Bonds, 1892	108 1/2
U. S. Bonds, 1893	108 1/2	U. S. Bonds, 1893	108 1/2
U. S. Bonds, 1894	108 1/2	U. S. Bonds, 1894	108 1/2
U. S. Bonds, 1895	108 1/2	U. S. Bonds, 1895	108 1/2

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Wheat: Wheat fluctuated within a narrow range today and closed in the final trading somewhat lower than yesterday. Public cable advices contained little encouragement, while private cables reported few shipments of Indian wheat. The market opened lower in consequence of a report that the Government had ordered more wheat to be sold at 10 cents per bushel, and closed at 10 1/2 cents. A decrease of two million in the amount of wheat on ocean passage was one of the features of strength imparted to the market during the middle of the session. The weakness in the afternoon was owing in part to rumors of a possible renewal of the railroad strike in this city.

The Southern Bivouac.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

"A good thing in itself, and a sign of promise."—The Literary World.

"Among the most interesting magazines that comes to our table."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"It is a source of genuine pleasure to open the Southern Bivouac these days."—Boston Herald.

"Has fallen in closely between the three leading magazines of this country."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Professional Cards.

J. M. McCANDLESS, Analytical Chemist. Analyzes all kinds of ores and minerals, mineral waters, fertilizers, and all urinary deposits. Special attention paid to sanitary examination of soil waters and to analyses of foods, milk, butter, flour, bread, baking powders, etc. Laboratory, 70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS

SHORT LINE.

Vicksburg and Shreveport

—VIA—

MONTGOMERY!

ONLY LINE

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

Between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Through time table in effect June 20th, 1886.

THE CO.

EVENTS FOR THE

ATLANTA-NASHVILLE LITTE PARADE AT 3 MEETING.

W. C. T. U. IN Y. M. C.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds and Stocks.

Wanted—Atlanta National Bank stock, Merchants' Bank stock, Georgia National Bank stock and all other securities.

For Sale—State of Georgia and other securities.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The opening prices generally showed an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent this morning. Louisville and Nashville was up 1/4, and Western Union was up 1/2. The market for bonds was quiet, and the market for stocks was active. The market for bonds was quiet, and the market for stocks was active. The market for bonds was quiet, and the market for stocks was active.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The Advantage of this Compound Over the Plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is removed, and a host of certificates are on file here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Compound." It is the only medicine that is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty of the city of New Orleans, La., and is sold by all druggists.

HOLMES' SURE CURE

MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cure bleeding gums, cures sore mouth, sore throat, cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Dr. J. F. HOLMES, 19 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital & Surplus \$300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months. Four per cent per annum if left six months. Five per cent per annum if left twelve months.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, June 23, 1886.

New York.—There is not much change in the cotton market. Spots, middling 9 3/4 c.

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W. C. T. U. IN Y. M. C.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RY

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

TO

AUSTELL AND SALT SPRINGS

AS FOLLOWS:

Limited to two days, including date of sale.

SIXTY CENTS!

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Limited to return before noon Monday.

FIFTY CENTS!

ALEX S. THWART, SAM B. WEBB, B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen'l Agent, Atlanta, Ga. G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A. and T. A., Birmingham, Ala.

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ATLANTA-NASHVILLE LITTE PARADE AT 3 MEETING.

W. C. T. U. IN Y. M. C.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, JUNE 24.

ATLANTA-NASHVILLE-BASEBALL AT ATLANTIC PARK AT 3:30 P. M.

MEETING—W. C. T. U. IN Y. M. C. A. HALL AT 4 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

CERTIORARI DOCKET.—The superior court is endeavoring to clean up the certiorari docket, which is a full one.

ON THE HALF SHELL.—Holmes and McManis say they will run a wine and billiard room after the first of July.

GETTING BETTER.—General L. J. Gartrell is rapidly improving and his physicians think he will soon be out with his friends.

THE BLACKBERRY BRIGADE.—This brigade is in full force, and yesterday hundreds of quarts of the delicious fruit was brought in.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.—Leonard Ratteer was refused a new trial in the city court yesterday. He was convicted of cheating and swindling.

A TUB OF LIQUOR.—The collector was notified yesterday that J. V. Harbeson had seized seven gallons of corn liquor in a tub near Dahlonega.

DISMISSED.—The case of W. A. Gresham vs. the receiver of the United States court yesterday, the case having been settled.

WARRANT PAID.—Yesterday State Treasurer Hardeman paid a warrant for \$14,563.33 to the lunatic asylum. The money was part of the appropriation for the support of that institution.

WARDEN'S WHISKY.—William Waddell, a Pendleton county moonshiner, was brought in yesterday by Deputy Marshal McDonald. In default of two hundred dollars bond, he was sent to jail.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—In the city court a new trial has been granted in the case of Kroger vs. the West Point road. When the case was first tried Mr. Kroger received a verdict for \$15,000.

FOR THE PARK.—Major Sidney Root was at the bird show yesterday afternoon, and it is said that he was trying to buy the ant-eater to put in the park. Ed Calloway, hearing of this, said he thought an "ant-eater" at the park would be a good thing.

IN NEW QUARTERS.—The Capital City Land Improvement company has leased the building occupied by John Domini, Whitehall street, for a term of five years, and they will put a good stock of clothing and goods for furnishing goods. Improvements will be made immediately after July 1st, and will be on the Gothic style.

SHE GOT WELL.—Susan Hunt, the negro woman who swallowed the dose of morphine at her home on Frazier street, night before last, has entirely recovered from the effects of the poison. The physician has said that she attempted to kill herself, and when questioned about it says that it is no one's business. She declares that she will repeat the attempt and will make no further next time.

PATROLMAN HUNTER'S WIFE DEAD.—Mrs. Hunter, wife of Patrolman Hunter, died yesterday afternoon at his home on Windsor street. Mrs. Hunter had been sick for a few days only, and her death was not only unexpected, but a great surprise and shock to her friends. She was a most estimable lady, a faithful loving wife, and a kind and indulgent mother. She leaves two children. The remains will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery today.

THE HORSE RAN AWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse hitched to a wagon ran away on Lloyd street near the courthouse. The wagon was loaded with lumber, and the horse was scattered for three blocks. The horse managed to break the wagon up considerably before stopping, and also to collide with a buggy and tear the wheel off his horse on Windsor street. The bayonet was used to tell the horse to stop. The horse was a colored drayman. The race down the street caused quite an excitement and attracted a large crowd.

ANOTHER WAR RELIC.—Jack Ryan, the Lloyd street restaurant who found a loaded confederate shell day before yesterday in digging a well at his home, yesterday unearthed a bayonet. The bayonet was next to the shell had been but was nearly a foot deeper. Parts of the scabbard were also found but the leather dropped to pieces when handled. The bayonet was preserved with the bayonet and the letters on it show that it belonged to a Union soldier.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a serious accident occurred on the Central railroad, near the Humphreys street crossing. While freight train No. 32, G. H. Littleton conductor, and H. P. McAlpine, engineer, was passing over a switch, a car, about from mishaps of the track, jumped the track. It was followed by others, until eleven lay piled upon each other. They were badly broken up. The accident was supposed to be caused by the track's spreading.

WEST END ACADEMY.—On account of the inclemency of the weather, the prize elocution of the West End academy did not occur last night. It will take place, however, this evening, at the Park Street Methodist church. A most interesting programme has been arranged, and the friends and patrons of the school are cordially invited to attend. Prof. McAlpine is an excellent school, and no doubt will make a good showing tonight. Tomorrow evening the graduating exercises, and delivering of diplomas will come off at the Park Street church.

HE BROKE A COLLAR BONE.—Clarke Maddox, a young white man who has been working at the East Tennessee shops, broke his collar bone yesterday afternoon by a fall. Maddox was coming from the shops, and the city about six o'clock, and when he reached a branch near the lower end of Pryor street found it so high that he could not cross without using a fence as a foot bridge. Maddox was not an expert at the game, but he made the attempt, and succeeded in falling off. In his fall Maddox's left collar bone came in contact with the fence and was broken. Maddox landed in the water and got a good ducking, besides the fractured collar bone.

HE DROPPED DEAD.—John Gordon, a negro man nearly sixty years of age, died suddenly last night at his home on Ellis street, near Rhodes. Gordon, though sixty years of age, has enjoyed as good health as most men of his life as in the early part. Yesterday afternoon, when he reached his home, after his usual day's work, he sat down on the back porch to rest while his daughter was preparing supper. This was a custom of the old man's, and frequently he fell asleep while sitting in the chair. After preparing supper, the girl stepped to the door and called the old man but received no response. After calling him again with the same result, she went up to him and shook him and the old man still remained motionless. The girl then shook him more vigorously, and receiving no response, became alarmed, and called in help. A negro woman, living in part of the house, responded, and quickly discovered that the old man was dead. His death is attributed to heart disease.

Ladies. Who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market.

MORE ABOUT IT.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE BAR AND THE ATLANTA BREWERY.

What the People Think About Keeping Them Open After the First-How They Argue for and Against the Proposition—What They Say—The Georgia Wine Question.

The publication in yesterday's CONSTITUTION of the intention of the Atlanta brewery and the Kimball house bar not to close their business on the first of July caused a great deal of comment. This varied according to the position on the prohibition question occupied by the commentator. Some thought the brewery and the Kimball house bar would not be interfered with, while others thought that they would be promptly brought to account by the legal authorities.

Relative to the Kimball house bar, an erroneous impression was unintentionally created. That impression was that wine would be sold by the glass. Such will not be the case. The Kimball house bar will sell Georgia wines, California wines and other wines manufactured in the United States, by the quart, in bottles, and only in that way.

A WELL KNOWN PROHIBITIONIST, speaking of the plans of the Kimball house bar, said:

"The scheme will prove a failure. Even if the legal authorities should not interfere, the sale of wine alone would not be remunerative. Americans are not, as a rule, wine drinking people. This is especially true of Georgians. They will drink wine at banquets and similar entertainments, but they will not drink it habitually. Not even the 'dryness' caused by prohibition will cause them to become wine drinkers. Let me tell you of a case that illustrates the fact I mention: Several years ago the ordinary and county commissioners of Marion county refused to grant a license for the sale of liquor, so that in effect prohibition reigned. A man named Bulk, or Bolk, who lived near Buena Vista, the county seat, manufactured a domestic wine, which he sold by the bottle. In all the county, I don't suppose he had fifty patrons. Those who felt that they must drink, sent to Geneva or America and bought whiskey or brandy. The money received for the wine was not used to pay the salaries of the barkeepers."

"How will it be with the brewery?"

"I believe the brewery will make a fortune every two months. Many Americans are beer drinkers, and it will not be unnatural if their inability to obtain other liquors should cause Atlanta beer drinkers to consume more of it than usual. It is a milder drink than wine, and it is a much cheaper drink. Besides, the beer drinkers will feel that whenever they purchase beer from the brewery they will be aiding an Atlanta enterprise. If I were not a prohibitionist, I would like to own the brewery."

A CONSTITUTION reporter sought a prominent city official and asked him what would be done if the brewery should continue its business as usual and the Kimball house bar should sell.

"The question," the official replied, "is easily answered: The law will be enforced. The law means that the brewery will not be allowed to sell its beer as it has done heretofore and is doing now."

"That is exactly what it means."

"How about the Kimball house bar?"

"Nobody denies the right of the Kimball house bar, or any other bar, to sell domestic wine, but the bottle holds a quart. There is no sort of doubt but that the local option law, when it exempts domestic wine from its operation, means wine manufactured in Georgia. If the Kimball house bar dispenses any other kind, its owners will be made to suffer the penalty of the law. Let me mention a fact that will tell you for everybody to understand: Prohibition will be enforced in Atlanta and Fulton county, and it will be worse than foolish to kick against it."

"But it is claimed that it will be unconstitutional to prohibit the sale of any but Georgia wines."

"That is the purest nonsense. Every state that has tried prohibition has been aided and abetted with that argument of unconstitutionality. It is the favorite argument of every man that is forced to do a thing he doesn't want to do. Compel a man to shake a nut-sauce on his premises, and he will declare that you are encroaching on his 'vested rights,' or that the law by which he is compelled to shake the nut-sauce is 'unconstitutional.' He forgets that other people have a constitutional right to be protected from nuisances. Any man that objects to a law that declares that it is 'unconstitutional,' the 'unconstitutional' shriek amounts simply to this: 'What doesn't suit me is unconstitutional.' It was a level-headed body of men that enacted the local option law, and it is reasonable to suppose that they knew what they were about."

A LEADING LIQUOR DEALER was interviewed by the reporter, and asked if he intended to sell domestic wine.

"No, I don't," he promptly and emphatically replied. "I don't intend to sell domestic wine or any other kind of liquor. I don't believe that there are in Atlanta as many as three liquor dealers who intend to sell domestic wine. I'll let you into a secret, if you will suppress my name."

"All right, go ahead."

"The liquor dealers of Atlanta have repeatedly discussed the situation since the prohibition election, and they are almost a unit as to the course they intend to pursue. They want the people to know exactly what prohibition is, in order to accomplish their desire, they propose to aid to make prohibition really prohibitory. They not only do not intend to sell liquor themselves, but they intend, as far as they can, to see that nobody else sells it. They want Atlanta, during the next two years, to be as dry as the desert of Sahara."

They believe that if it can be made that dry, prohibition will not triumph at the next election.

"Perhaps the most significant thing said about the intentions of the brewery and the Kimball house bar was said by another leading liquor dealer."

"I fought prohibition," he remarked, "but I am ready to confess that I am glad it triumphed. My wife and children were so glad that I couldn't help to be glad too. I venture to predict that before the expiration of six months the brewery and the Kimball house bar will be closed, and that no liquor can be obtained in Atlanta unless from 'blind tigers.' Some people will, of course, continue to drink, but most of them will purchase their supplies outside of Atlanta."

Death of a Student.

Mr. R. L. Darden, a young student of Moore's business college, died at 43 East Mitchell street, yesterday with malarial fever. He had only been sick nine days, and he was taken ill he was unconscious all the while. He was a good worker and a moral Christian young man, and liked by all who knew him. His schoolmates were by his side all the time he was sick, and when he died they were near him. He came to Atlanta about three months ago from south Georgia, near Savannah, to attend school. He was not in good health when he arrived, and malarial fever was in his system, and the change of climate is supposed to have been the cause of his sudden death. His father was telegraphed for a day or two ago and just arrived in time to see his son's last breath. His remains were placed on the Central train yesterday at 6:55 and taken to the home of his father for interment. The great feeling which the young men showed for their lost friend touched the heart of the old man, and the tears trickled down his cheeks. There was a very large crowd of students who accompanied the remains to the union passenger depot.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, indigestion, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, &c. Try them.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

What was Done Yesterday and the Programme for Today.

The closing exercises of the public schools are being held.

A great deal of interest is always manifested in the exercises, for the schools hold a warm place in the hearts of the people of Atlanta.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Alcephron Literary and Debating society held their closing exercises in the basement of the Second Baptist church.

The programme was admirably carried out. The following programme was admirably carried out:

Declamation, Albert Boylston—"Color Bearing."

Reading, Harry Flynn—"The Peculiar Border."

Declamation, Arthur Hynds—"Maturra's Address to his Band."

Declamation, Edward L. Meyer—"The Southern Cross."

Reading, D. McD. Parkhurst—"Essay on Man."

Declamation, Ben Eliss—"Discoveries of Galileo."

The debate was, "Resolved that Labor Unions Do More Harm than Good."

Affirmative—J. C. Battle, Henry Jackson, E. W. Brockman, C. T. Nunnally, W. D. Ellis, L. Lawson.

Negative—W. H. Pope, Frank Hill, J. W. Hardwick, Henry B. Mays, J. M. Gaston, Jr., Samuel Meyer, Jr.

Critic—Frank Orme and T. J. Longley.

J. C. Battle was sick and Daniel Parkhurst read his paper.

The debate was a good one, but it was decided in favor of the affirmative.

The officers of the society are: President, W. G. Whilden, Jr.; first vice, W. H. Pope; second vice, C. T. Nunnally; third vice, Eugene Black; secretary, R. E. Richards; assistant secretary, Gus Ryan; librarian, E. H. Harrell; Harrell, assistant librarian, E. H. Harrell.

The following report as to the standing and honors conferred was read by Professor Bass.

First grade—W. H. Pope, first honor, 97.90; J. C. Battle, Jr., first honor, 97.89; J. M. Gaston, Jr., second honor, 97.17; Samuel Meyer, Jr., second honor, 96.70.

Honor mention—Louis L. Dawson, 96.31; Simon A. Rosenfeld, 95.17.

Second grade—Henry B. Mays, first honor, 98.30; W. D. Ellis, second honor, 77.73; E. W. Brockman, second honor, 97.39; J. W. Hardwick, second honor, 97.32.

The Grade—Henry Jackson, first honor, 97.70; Harry Flynn, first honor, 97.51; Albert D. Boylston, first honor, 97.39; Walker Glenn, first honor, 97.39; Frank Hill, first honor, 97.32; E. L. Meyer, second honor, 97.10; Charles D. Whittier, second honor, 97.02.

Honorable mention—Eugene Black, 96.13; W. H. Smith, 96.02; W. C. Johnson, 95.96; J. A. Hynds, 95.96; Walter C. Goza, 95.94; W. D. Apple, 95.92; Alfred Prescott, 95.93; David Kempner, 95.97.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

The high school examinations of both the boys and girls came off in the morning. The examination was satisfactory to the board and to the patrons.

Superintendent Slaton had charge of the third grade boys in place of Mr. W. M. Slaton, who was sick to attend. Miss Sargent was put in charge of both divisions of third grade girls, Miss Lulu Hillyer being absent on account of the death of her uncle, Judge Janus Hillyer.

Today the young ladies take possession of the opera house. Thirty-one will read essays. The address will be delivered by Judge Howard Van Epps. The exercises begin promptly at ten o'clock.

SEVENTEEN BOYS.

At night seventeen boys will graduate at the opera house. The address will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Lee and the diplomas conferred by David Mayer, vice president of the board of education. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting, and will begin promptly at quarter past eight. There will be no admission charged to the morning exercises, but a charge of twenty-five cents, to admit both nights, will be made to defray expenses of house, gas, etc.

Friday night thirty-nine girls will graduate.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

An Interesting Point Touching Alcoholic Bitters.

A prominent firm of this city has forwarded to collector Crenshaw a sample bottle of Red Lion Bitters, with the request that he please inform them if a special tax would be required of dealers. The letter goes on to give the formula, showing that only ten per cent of alcohol is used.

The reporter was allowed to sample the bottle, and found it to be a very good drink—much better than is found in many places.

"What do you propose to do about it?" asked the reporter.

"I can't say yet," was the reply, "but as far as I can now see, there is but one thing to do, and that is to be governed by the law touching that point."

"And what is the law?"

"An official letter from Walter Evans, late commission internal revenue, under date of July 9th, 1885, he says, 'Each collector will take sufficient time to carefully investigate every case which arises in his district, availing himself of all the information which he may have or be able to obtain in regard to the character of the article in question, the class of persons who purchase it, and the uses to which it is applied. Whenever he finds that any of these articles are sold and used as alcoholic beverages, a demand must be made for the payment of the proper special tax therefor.'"

"You will be governed by that?"

"Yes."

"It places the matter entirely in your hands."

"Yes, and I shall go by the law strictly. Now, there is no doubt, but that this medicine is a good beverage—a fine drink for one who can't get better, but so long as it is not used as a beverage, I shall ask for no special tax. We are bound by the law to have given you until it is revoked. I have studied the matter carefully for several days."

"Should you find a druggist selling this medicine as a beverage, what would be done?"

"He would be made to pay the special tax on every bottle of it in his house."

"Would this be required of other druggists?"

"Not if they had sold it only for medicinal purposes."

Of Interest to Horse Owners.

The following is my experience with caustic balsam: 1. Mare kicked inside knee joint; swelled up to the hip and down to the foot; could hardly get her to box stall; applied caustic balsam, and in four weeks she was completely well. 2. Mare kicked on the side joint; was so lame that she went sideways when she walked, and those that saw her said she would never get over it; applied caustic balsam and in three weeks she was all right and is worth \$150 today. 3. Badly caked udder in a cow; two applications cured it and two other cows like it. 4. Large swelling in front of teats on cow's belly; cured by two applications. 5. Ulceration in foot of cow; was badly rotted before balsam was applied; took several applications, but is doing well now. I could not get along without caustic balsam.

Adover, O. R. C. McCLELLAND. Gombault's caustic balsam is for sale in Atlanta by Bradfield & Ware, 36 Whitehall st.

Try "Red Lion" Elixir.

A Rare Chance.

The undersigned having leased the finest and best located building in the city of Birmingham, Ala., known as the Moore, Moore & Hanby, building joining the union depot, will offer for the next thirty (30) days the upper stories of said building, with sufficient room in the lower story for office, dining room, and kitchen, to be used as a restaurant and hotel on the European plan. In connection with the above will be a first-class saloon and billiard hall kept by S. WISE & CO.

Red Lion Elixir for Old Folks and those weakened by sickness.

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action and good effect on the system, really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

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P. L. MYNATT will address the people at the Court-house, in Atlanta, on the subject of his candidacy for Congress and the political issues of the day on Tuesday evening, June 29th, at 8 o'clock p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

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